

The Alexandria Gazette

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23.

The article in yesterday's Gazette in relation to what is called "the renting of abandoned rebel property in Washington," or of the property of those who have gone to the South since the war, should have been credited to the Washington Chronicle. The analogy suggested between "Washington and a captured city" is curious enough, and we presume will not be considered as correct by most of the citizens of the federal capital.

The gale on Wednesday, at Baltimore, was very severe. The steeple of one of the churches, and fences and out buildings, were blown down, &c.

The verdict in the case of General Fitz John Porter, contrary to expectation, is against that officer. He is found guilty of all the charges against him, and the President it is said, has ordered him to be cashiered and dismissed from the service.

Thurlow Weed says that he and Gen. Butler, and Ex-Gov. Hicks of Md., think alike in relation to slavery—and that is that there should have been no "Proclamations," but that all "contrabands," as the Federal army advanced, should have been "received, welcomed, protected and employed by the military commanders!"

Kerosene oil is quoted in Baltimore (wholesale) at 45 cts. per gallon, and crude do. at 20 cts. The very best coal oil here is sold at 60 cts.

The finance bill so far as perfected in Committee of the Whole, in the House of Representatives yesterday, provides for the issue of \$900,000,000 Treasury bonds, and \$750,000,000, of Treasury notes, legal tender notes, and fractional notes in lieu of the present postage currency.

It is gravely announced in some newspapers at the North, that Mrs. Lincoln the wife of the President, "has become thoroughly anti-slavery in her views, approves of the proclamation, and is in favor of arming the negroes."

The Wheeling Virginia House of Delegates has passed a bill extending the stay law till the 1st of January of next year.

A citizen of Boston, in order to express his appropriation of the conduct of Gen. Fitz John Porter, as explained by the testimony given on his recent trial, has presented him with an elegant sword, sash and belt. This present sounds strongly, now that Gen. Porter has been dismissed from the U. S. service.

The Dubuque (Iowa) Herald contradicts in the most positive manner, and in severe language, the statement made by Judge Advocate Turner, that D. A. Mahony, John H. Mulkey, D. Sheward, and Andrew D. Duff made an oath at their own request, not to prosecute officers of the Government who had caused their arrest and imprisonment.

The Peace Resolutions in the New Jersey Legislature were yesterday referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. A majority of the Senate are opposed to the resolutions in their present shape.

The Army of the Potomac.

There are a multitude of reports in relation to the movements of the Army of the Potomac—such as that it has crossed the Rappahannock, that a heavy battle has occurred in which Gen. Hooker was mortally wounded, and that Gen. Burnside has succeeded in outflanking the Confederates; but they receive no confirmation from the telegraph. The belief is that while the army may have moved, and may have crossed the river, no general engagement has yet taken place. The severe storm and the condition of the roads have almost certainly delayed operations.

"It is reported and confirmed (says the Richmond papers of the 20th) by the passengers which arrived Monday night that Gen. Burnside's forces have crossed over the river, and are now above and below Fredericksburg." These reports are premature, because letters dated opposite Fredericksburg on Tuesday, have already been published, showing that no movement took place on that day.

A dispatch from Headquarters dated yesterday makes no mention whatever of any army movement, but simply states that the storm, "though moderated, has left the roads in the worst possible condition.

Gen. Burnside's Address to the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Camp near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 20, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—The Commanding General announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more.

The late brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas have divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the rebellion and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country.

Let the gallant soldiers of so many brilliant battle fields accomplish this achievement and a fame the most glorious awaits them.

The Commanding General calls for the firm and united action of officers and men and, under the providence of God, the Army of the Potomac will have taken the great step towards restoring peace to the country and the Government to its rightful authority.

By command of Major Gen Burnside:
LEWIS RICHMOND, Ass't. Adj't. Gen'l.
Official—ED. M. NEILL, Capt. & A. A. A. G.

Colonel Ludlow, agent on the part of the U. S. for the exchange of prisoners, has demanded from Mr. Ould, the agent of the Confederates, that all U. S. officers now in the hands of Confederates should be released at once, in compliance with the cartel. Mr. Ould has replied that all officers now in the hands of the Confederates and captured before the 12th of January, the date of President Davis' proclamation, will not be released on parole, but will be exchanged for those of corresponding rank; and that all officers captured after the 12th instant will be handed over to the Governor of the States where captured, as indicated in the document referred to.

General Porter first heard of his fate, casually, from a correspondent of a New York paper. When told that he was at that moment dismissed from the service, he was powerfully affected as well as astounded. He had only recently applied to the President for a leave of absence.

Senator Wade was re-elected for six years from the 4th of March next, by the Ohio Legislature, on the first ballot yesterday.

DEVELOPMENT.—T. Jefferson Boyer, Member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in a published statement, in which he charges that offers were made to bribe him to vote for Simon Cameron for Senator, Mr. Cameron himself agreeing to pay \$20,000, goes on to declare as follows:—

"After the bargain was concluded, Simon straightened up on his chair, rubbing his legs with his hands, saying, 'Well, this ends it.—I will be Senator, and you shall never regret it'—(addressing himself to me—"I will be the most powerful man in that Senate; the entire state of affairs of this Government will be changed; nothing is more certain than that the South will gain her independence, (this sounded like treason,) and then we will hold the control of the Government, and I will be able to serve my friends;" and so we parted again, to dream of Southern Confederacies and Winnebagoes for Senator."

Mr. Boyer states, that he believed that there would be attempts to bribe members in order to defeat the election of a democrat, and he conceived the project of putting himself in the way of the operators and trying how far they were disposed to go in the matter, and thus was enabled to make the exposure that he now presents.

The editor of the N. Y. Express says:—"When we left Washington some time since, and the Porter trial was progressing, it was whispered that the verdict of the Porter Court would be just what is recorded, and that Gen. McClellan would soon after be arraigned and tried."

The now, more than ever, famous Simon Cameron, has arrived in Washington.

Gold in New York, yesterday, 147½.

In the N. Y. Legislature, Mr. Dean has withdrawn from the contest for Speaker, and nominated Mr. Trainer, of Rochester. The Governor sent a message to the Senate, stating that he can only afford protection to either branch of the Legislature from disorderly scenes, etc., on its own application. He says the Mayor of Albany has made adequate arrangement to prevent any outside interference with the Assembly.

A reception dinner was given to General Schenck by the Union Convention of the city of Baltimore at the New Assembly Rooms last evening. Among the prominent speakers on the occasion were Governor Bradford, Major General Schenck, Hon. Henry Winter Davis, Hon. Mr. Maynard and Gen. Morris.

A letter from an officer on the U. S. steam sloop Canandaigua, off Charleston, says:—"Charleston is the strongest fortified place on the coast."

A flag of truce boat arrived at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday from City Point, bringing down seven hundred released Union prisoners. There are two thousand more at Richmond to be brought down.

No damage was done to the Philadelphia Railroad by the late storm, and the ice in the Susquehanna river having passed out, travel has been resumed with its usual regularity.

The Legislature of Kentucky strongly incline to the views lately advanced by Governor Robinson, of that state, in his message, relative to the President's scheme of emancipation.

Mr. T. J. Southard has followed the advice of the Senate Select Committee, and commenced to refund the commissions which he received upon the charter parties of the vessels forming the Banks Expedition.